

ment Exposition may be called, is like the awakening from a dream. One does not knew the grandeur and magnificence of what he is approaching till he runs plump against the walls of the buildings. From Race street on the east to and including the canal on the west, and from Twelfth street to Fifteenth street, three squares in both directions, or a detail of nine square squares; if the alliteration be admissible, to the territory which next summer will be teeming with the life, the art and the industry, not alone of the Ohio Valley and its adjacent States, but of the whole strillaged world as well. It is already the center of busy plans and sposes the canal, through which the boats can pass unobstructed. On either side of the canal is thirty-six ready the center of busy plans and ready the center of busy plans and humming industry. Over 800 men are putting on the finishing touches. Iron scofers are up slott working away, painters are here, there and every where, some on ladders and some on swinging scaffolds and others dangling composedly in the loop of a long rope, suspended from an apparently inacces sible pinnacle, each busily applying the priming coat of paint; glasiers are fit-ting the glass into windows, and carpenters are laying floors, finishing off rough inside work and putting on moldings, ornamental cornices, brack

When the buildings are completed the when the buttelings are completed the sorteele by slight when the myriade of sorte lights will be blazing will be one the grandest ever seen. The hilltops the north of the city is the best pos-ple point of risw. In no other part of a city can the whole extent of build-rs be seen and comprehended in their ill magnitude.

magnitude.

he main building le eruciform
shape. Its dimensions, length
shape. (600 in shape. Its dimensions, length and breadth, are respectively 600 and 400 feet. There is central suitating with one long wing peaching toward Twelfth street, and two

THE EXPOSITION BUILDINGS, feet space intervening between first and second floors, is overcome by massive stairs ascending on an easy grade and relieved by wide landings. The whole of this building, excepting a few small corners and the restaurant, will be used for exhibiting purposes. At the furthest end of the north wing will be incated the electric light plant, as the entire Exposition Buildings will be illuminated by electricity. Besides the stairways there will be four large elevators with the lewer, and providing easy and rapid transit for the hurried visitor. These elevators will be handsomely uphoisted the awakening from a dream. One does not know the granders and magnificence.

The interior of this wast central building, with its hundreds of column, arches and springle ideas a fords he decorator.



feet floor space for machinery. Bridges span the canal at Madison, Twelfth, and Fourteenth streets. At Madison, Grant, and Fourteenth streets there will be six-

valley roof, sloping, not from the sides upward to a peak, but instead from the sides inward and downward to a gutter. Over the main entrance appears in slaborate style the legend:

CINCINNATI CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION.

Over three million feet of immber, thirty carloads of glass and many tons of iron, and dosens of barrels of paint will be consumed in the entire construction. Never before in Cincinnati has such an immense amount of work been done in so short a time. Of course the interior decorations will consume considerable more time, but one can safely say the Centennial Exposition buildings will prove to be one of the quickest jobs on record.

The new buildings will have about twenty-three acres of floor space. This, with the floor space of Music Hail and the permanent Exposition Buildings, will make an aggregate of almost forty acres.

A RETROSPECT.

The First International Exposition Was Held at London.

A Review of the Greatest We Have Known, the Centennial as Philadelphia in 1876.

International Expositions were insugurated with that of 1851, in London, followed by those of New York, 1833; Paris, 1855; London, 1862; Paris, 1866; Vienna, 1873; Philadelphia Centennial, 1876. Since that time such Expositions have become more general all over the sivilized world.

Facile princeps was the Philadelphia Centennial, and of instruction and anticipation this year it will not be amiss to refer to its magnitude. The State of Pennsylvania appropriated \$1,015,000; Pannayivania appropriated \$1,500,000. There were gifts, concessions and interest amounting to \$500,000; stock subscriptions by ditizens of Pennayivania,\$2,500,000, and a National appropriation of \$1,500,000. About \$500,000 was derived from the sale of privileges, and from royalties and percentares. The results from ad-



THE REASON WHY

A Centennial Celebration is Appro priate at Cincinnati.

The Home of the Arts, Science and Culture, and the Center of Population of the Uni-

The position and growth of Cincinnati has given her proud distinction in history such as no other city in the West has enjoyed. Soon after the commeacement of the settlement of the Northwest Territory, October, 1788, fourteen years before the great State of Ohio was carved out of the wildernous, Cincinnati became the seat of commerc for this section, outstripping in growth all other Occidental towns. Re southward, by the enterprise of her citizons, she greaped the commerce of that region, and for a long time was styled "King of the Cotton Trade." the shipments of that article to the North being made axclusively through this port. Next her citizens turned their attention to dealing in awine, and soon, about 1860, Cincinnati developed into the great pork emporium of America. About this time also, she had risen to such preeminence in rank, wealth, population and importance, that her sister rivals dubbed berthe "Queen City of the West."



Then it was, too, that her people encouraged improvements in streets, public buildings, and a love for the handsome and beautiful in design and architecture, which brought forth the highest attainments of civilization by highest attainments of civilization by developing schools of training in art and musical discipline, until the city was unanimously accorded the nom de plume, "Paris of America." This cognomen is one of her most worthy titles, as the sciences, arts, etc., flourish to a degree of liberality unexcelled on the Continent. Not yet satisfied to lay down the scepter of worthy schievements, the enterprise of Cincinnatians, in 1861, invented the Exposition an unin 1880, invented the Exposition, an un-heard of project, but which by a series of annual triumphs and successes, won of annual triumpas and successes, won such popular favor that other ditias adopted the plan, and the industrial contagion apread far and remote, until new the inhabitants of every part of the globe have an opportunity of testifying to its magnificent results. The "Mottner of have an opportunity of testifying to its magnificent results. The "Mother of Expositions" is the last, and yet one of the most brilliant stars that twinkle in the circulation of Cincinnati's superbuilts. The Exposition idea was born and has grown to full vigor and maturity, and the people who have been identified by long experience with its rians and workings, thoroughly understand what is necessary to insure complete success. Naturally, with the splending developments, the resources to draw from in this immediate wichnity for the one hundredth anniversary of the State of Ohio are knowned. No ether city in Ohio enjoys such advantages, neither is there another city of like magnifued at the very center of the population of the United States. These alone speak volumes in favor of the Centennial Exposition in Cincinnatt. Railroads and rivers furnish every means of rapid communication and transit to and from every point of the compass, to the greatest number of States and Territories. Cincinnati takes pride in her ample hotel accommodations of wealth are in close proximity. In short, no other city can show so many advantages and inducements of location.

MISTORICAL

MISTORICAL

The Fermation of the Northwest Territory and Ohio.

By the treaty of Paris, February 10. 1768, Great Britain relinquished the ter-ritory east of the Mississippi, and by the treaty of September 3, 1783, the country between the Alleghanies and Mississippi was given to the United States, but remained patented to Virginia and Can-nesticut. Murch I, 1784, Virginia ceded its rights to the United Status, and in May, 1786, Connecticut did the same July 13, 1787, Congress passed an ordinance for the government of this North, worthy of note? The success of our agricultural industries must not be negrous Tearritory; on October 5, Gen. Arthur St. Clair, was elected Governor, and thur St. Clair, was elected Governor, and Winthrop Bargoant, Secretary, and early which is not deserving of praise.

in 1785 the Judges were all appointed: Samuei Parsons, John Cleves Symmes and James Mitchell Varnum. The pres-

and James Mitchell Varnum. The present year, 1888, is, therefore, the Centennial of the completion of the government of the Northwest Territory.

March 1, 1786, the Ohio company was formed in Boston of persons sutified to military lands. That year Major Doughty built Fort Harmer at the mouth of the Muskingum. On April 7, 1788, Marietta, the first town in Ohio, was founded, where the first court was held in September, 1788, though there was no fixed seat of government for the territory. The first territorial Legisla-



HEW CHAMBUR OF COMMERCE.

ture met in Cincinnati September 16, 1709. On September 3 William Henry Harrison was sleeted delegate to Con-

Harrison was sleeted delegate to Congress.

In 1800 Congress removed the seat of government to Chillicothe, where the constitution of the State of Ohio was framed in 1802, by convention, November 1 to 20. Ohio became a State by act of Congress approved by the Preident in February 1803.

The carly settlements in Ohio suffered much from Indian depredations, which continued till the treaty with the abortiginal tribes at Greenville, August 2, 1796.

MACHINERY HALL.

The Particular Domain of the In genious Mechanic.

Quarter of a Mile Long and as Wide as the Great Northern Lakes are Deep.

This is the domain of the "horny handed son of toli." Its dimensions are a quarter of a mile long, and wider than the average depths of the Great Lakes by a large majority. The engineer, with his hand on the valve and throttle controls every wheel and pulley and belt that carries motion and power through this vast area. Forward he moves the throttle, and gently he turns the valve. The endless chafting and pulleys move, the belte straighten, a deep-mouthed groan and

happiness and prespecity made to prevail.

"American engineering," said the eminent French engineer, De Lesseps, is not only daring, but audacious." So great a distinction has never been alloted to the engineers of any other nation, and while the remark applied only to that department of this practical science which has for its work the construction of public ways, of bridges and tunnels, and the improvement of harbors and rivers, it may equally and justly be claimed that the mechanical engineer, in his several spheres of activity, has not unequally earned his right and title to the distinction. Who can look upon the powerful, ponderous, complete engines which force throughout the length and breadth of this city its water supply, that contemplates the extensive sewenage systems and all those devices by which night is turned into day, without acknowledging this truth? And is not the intricate and complete machinery of every factory of all manner of textile fabrics in the land worthy of note? The success of our agricultural industries must not be neglected, and there is in truth so section.

EXPOSITION HISTORY.

Cincinnati the Pioneer in Such in dustrial Expositions.

Firty Years Ago She Held One Under the Auspices of the Mechanto's Institute.

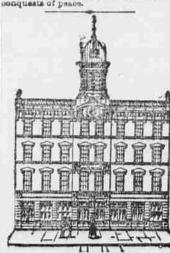
A half a century ago the first public Exposition in Cincinnati, or possibly the in the country, was held under the auspices of the Ohio Mechanics' Institute. A brief glance at the times and their characters may be of interest. Cincinnati then had a population of 30,000. Martin Van Buren was President of the United States, Henry Clay, John C. Calhoun, Thes. Benton and others of that galaxy of illustrious statesmen were in the Senate. Salmon P. Chase was practicing law on Third atreet, between Main and Symmore. Robert Lucas was Governor of the State, Sla-Lucas was Governor of the State, Slavery was extant, postage was from 04 25 cents, according to distance. American arts and industries were in their infancy and any amount of American nistory had yet to happen.

Space and time being limited, only a brief glance can be taken at this first fair, so auspicious in its rise; so momentous in its consequences. Home industry was the watchword, and to demonstrate the progress made the attention

onstrate the progress made the attention was called to three facts: The carpeting on exhibition was manufactured in Cinclinati—"was good enough for any fam-ily and sold in the shops without the purchasers knowing that it was domes-tic manufacture;" again the Japanned ware exhibited was of excellent quality and beautiful floish, and "was manufactured in a small alley in a remote part of
this city, which we generally suppose
came from the islands of the Pacific
Ocean;" of course the selvertiser announcing that it was the Japanned
ware and not the remote alley that
came from the Pacific Ocean. And finally an award, a bathing tub, by John
A. Rowan, "is a serviceable article. It
is composed of wood outside, and so
lined with zine as to be elastic, which
makes it much more easy and serviceable to those who use it."

Agricultural implements seem not to
have been exhibited until ten years later, excepting an apple parer and a
corn sheller. In 1858 the last of the Mechanics' Institute's prosperous fairs was
hald. Treelyw weers and beautiful finish, and "was manufa

corn sheller. In 1858 the last of the Mechanics' Institute's prosperous fairs was held. Twelve years later the Mechanics' Institute Directory salled to its aid the Board of Trade spit the Chamber of Commerce. The success which has attended this financie; trinity is too well known to be repeated. They is too well known to be repeated. They have drawn from the utmost parts of the earth, as the limit of their resources. the earth, as the limit of their resources. No art, no industry, no settences, no learning had been neglected, and today, looking down the long visits of fifty years, the venerable members of the old Mechanics' Institute can look with henor upon this culmination of their primitive labors as one of the not be be forgotten



SHE BOOMS.

Cincinnati's Great Centennial tracting Attention Throughout the

Cincinnati, in 1888, like Philadelphia in 1875, is full of the Centennial that opens its doors on the 4th of next July. Oue can see, here and there cropping out, places of business that are being

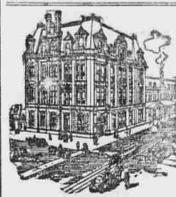
out, places of business that are being coached for the prospective tide of transient travel at that time, and "Centennal" setting-houses, are not uncommon. The air is full of "Centennial" notes, just as the City of Brotherly Love was in 1874.

There was never, perhaps, a better illustration of the affection and confidence that people sometimes have for their houses and their institutions than that afforded by the speciacle of a large and public-spirited commanity of business men voluntarily taxing themselves—soing down into their selection for the purpose of demonstrating to the progress made in ary taxing the selection of the assurrance of all the aid that the assurrance of all the aid that the assurrance of all the aid that the mind; and as far as natural newspapes modesty will admit, it will exercise that great been of the Club and its guests will give ready communication with any part of the city and with the many surrounding towns reached by the extensive telephone system here extended to comment committees, will take appears to the extensive telephone system here extensive telephone system here

lence and manufactures. This Cincia at men have done cheerfully and librally, and the Guarantee Fued foots up the enormous sum of 11,050,000. This large amount has been absolutely placed at the disposal of the Commissioners having charge of the enterprise, and furnishes the "sinews of war" destined to bring the project to a safe and profitable conclusion. This trusting faith in the energy, foresight and management of the men at the helm shows that the experience of Cincinnati in the past, in connection with industrial displays, of which she is regarded the mother in this country, has but whetted the appetite of her people for something grander and more comprehensive.

The Expession now in hand, to continue one hundred days and might, embraces not only Cinciunati, but the sister bases of Vantancy Unions.

braces not only Cinciunsti, but the sister States of Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, West Virginia, Missouri, Kansas and Iswa. From each of the States have been appointed five Henorary Commissioners, exclusive of the Governors, who are also members. These accordance have been exclusive of the Governors, who are also members. These sesociates have been for months past cryatalliting a sentiment and laying a foundation for not only co-operation on the part of the states they represent, but for displays and exhibits from their sections of the country. With such a field to cull from it is no wonder that the promoters, projectors and active members of the parent organization are sanguine of success.



GENTRAL PASSENGER STATION.

The city itself is peculiarly adapted for just such a celebration as this is destined to be—a celebration commenturating the ene hundredth anniversary of the settlement of the Chio Valley, tha Northwestern Territory, the State of Ohio and the City of Cincinnati. Situated within three miles of the actual geographical center of the United States at the confluence of the Ohio, the Mismil and the Licking Rivers she naturally controls the trade of the rich and productive Chio Valley and all of its vast wealth. She is in easy access to the richest mineral region in all this land, while timber in almost inexhaustible quantities is within convenient reach. Her rivers furnish the chespest transportation for the raw materials to her facturies, and theme back, in the shape of manufactured goods, to the army of consumers that draws its supplies from this region. The city itself is peculiarly adapted this region.
Cincinnati's manufactuaing interests

are colossal. There are today within her borders nearly six thousand industrial establishments engaged in three hun-dred different lines of work, having an dred different lines of work, having an invested capital of over \$55,000,000, concupying real estate valued at \$72,000,002, employing ninety-eight thousand hands and turning out in one year products valued at \$200,000,000. Including the fariving cities of Covington and Newport, on the Kentucky short, and which are really a part of Cincinnati, the total value of products would foot up several million dollars mera—Chicage Intest Ocean.

THE PRESS CLUB.

What Visiting Newspaper Represen-

tattyes Will Meet, The Cindinnati Press Club, an association of nowspaper men of this city and vicinity, has entered into closs relations with the Centennial Commissioners, and will prove a valuable sid in the work of making the Exposition a success. The Club will have rooms adjoining the headquarters of the Commissioners, neatly and elegantly fitted up. Here will congregate the local and visiting representatives of the press, for social and professional intercourse, to which one apartment will be exclusively devoted. Another room will be fitted up The Cincinnati Press Club, an associavoted. Another room will be fitted up with all the conveniences for writing letters or telegrams, and telegraph and post offices close at hand will offer the best facilities for the rapid disnatch of news all over the country. A telephone for the exclusive use of the Club and its rests will give ready communication.